



Assessment of Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs for IDPs and Returnees in Iraq

Final Findings

16 April 2020



Presentation outline

1. Assessment Overview
2. Methodology
3. Preliminary Findings



01

Assessment Overview



Objectives

Overall objective: to provide an overview of civil documentation and housing, land and property (HLP) needs of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnee households to inform the Protection Cluster strategy, and support the operational targeting of areas in which documentation and HLP needs are identified.

Specific objectives:

- To understand priority household-level protection needs of IDP and returnee households related to obtaining civil documentation and to HLP.
- To develop an in-depth understanding of the challenges that IDP and returnee households are facing related to missing civil and HLP documentation.
- To analyse district and camp differences of these respective documentation needs, as well as the type of challenges households face in obtaining civil documentation and/or compensation to conflict-related damages to HLP.



02

Methodology

Overview



Data Collection Period

November 2019 – February 2020



Population of Interest

- IDPs living in camps
- IDPs living in informal sites and with host communities
- Returnees



Geographic Scope

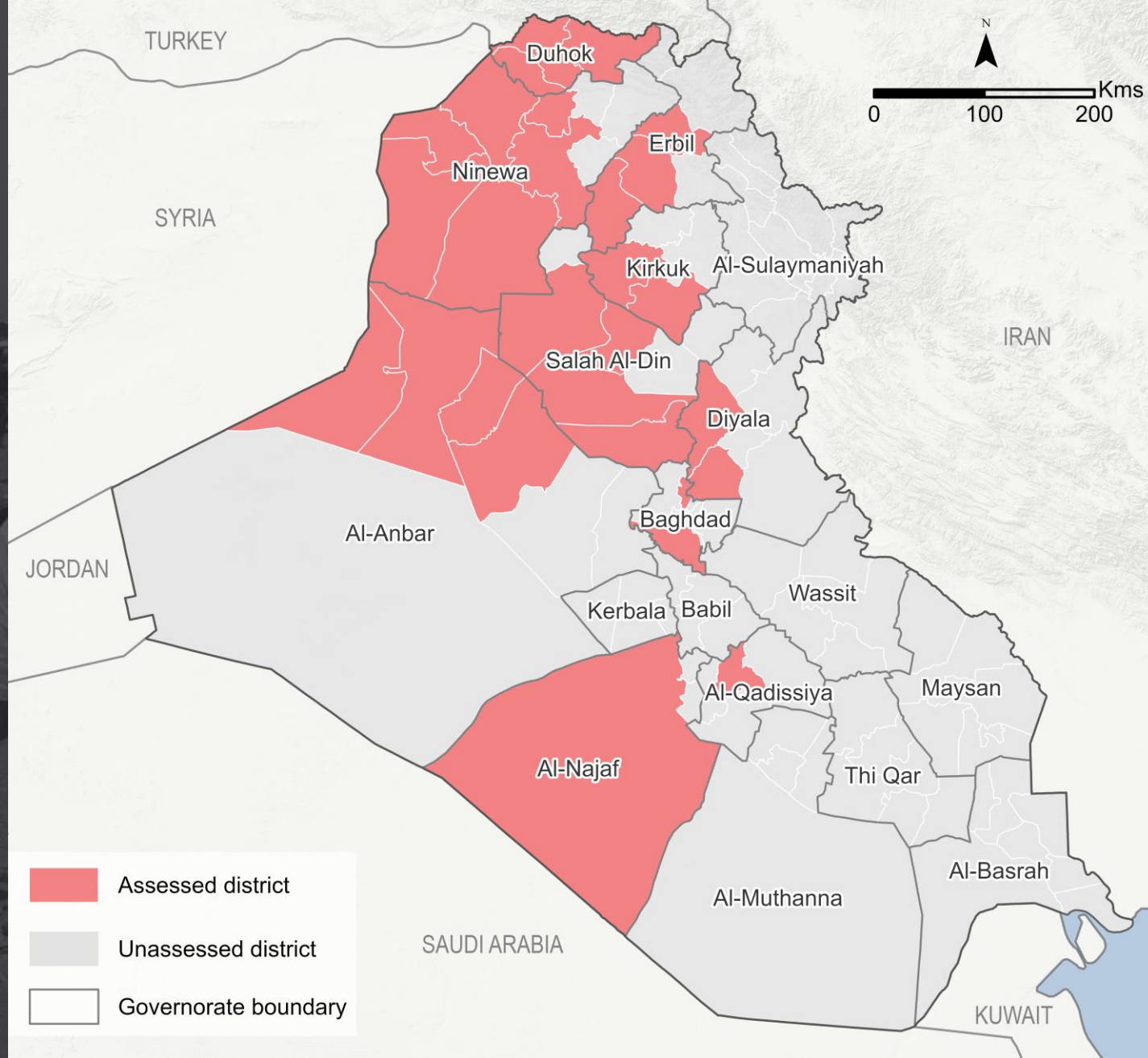
Al-Anbar, Al-Najaf, Al-Qadissiya, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din Governorates



Mixed Methodology

Household (HH) surveys & key informant interviews (KIIs)

90% level of confidence, 10% margin of error



Household Surveys

Household Surveys

4,865 households (HHs) in 29 districts

- 362 in-camp IDP HHs*
- 2,294 out-of-camp IDP HHs**
- 2,209 returnee HHs**

Returnee and IDP out of camp HHs had a cluster sampling

* only camps with more than 100 HHs

** only in districts with more than 200 HHs

Geographic Coverage

HH surveys in 29 districts and camps classified as *situation critical* and *situation moderate*, based on data from the National Protection Cluster and the 2019 Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA VI)

In Al-Anbar, Al-Najaf, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Al-Qadissiya, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah Al-Din Governorates

Key Informant Interviews & Secondary Data

Key Informant Interviews

9 key informants in 7 governorates

- Humanitarian actors and governmental offices
- Identified by UNHCR and NPC as the most active service providers

Secondary Data

- IOM Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) and/or the Returns Index
- REACH 2019 MCNA VI
- NRC, DRC & IRC. September 2019. Paperless people of post-conflict Iraq.
- Protection Cluster – HLP Sub-Cluster Iraq. Advocacy note on property compensation scheme in Iraq – challenges and recommendations.



Challenges & Limitations

- Quantitative findings were based on self-reporting, which could have led to underreporting of sensitive indicators and other biases
 - *Triangulated data with qualitative KI findings and secondary sources; strategic survey tool*
- Security context affected enumerators' access and data collection timeline
 - *Closely monitored; prioritized safety*
- Complex system of documents led to confusion among enumerators and respondents
 - *Recoded some responses*



03

Preliminary Findings (data pending validation)

Civil Documentation

Many are missing documentation

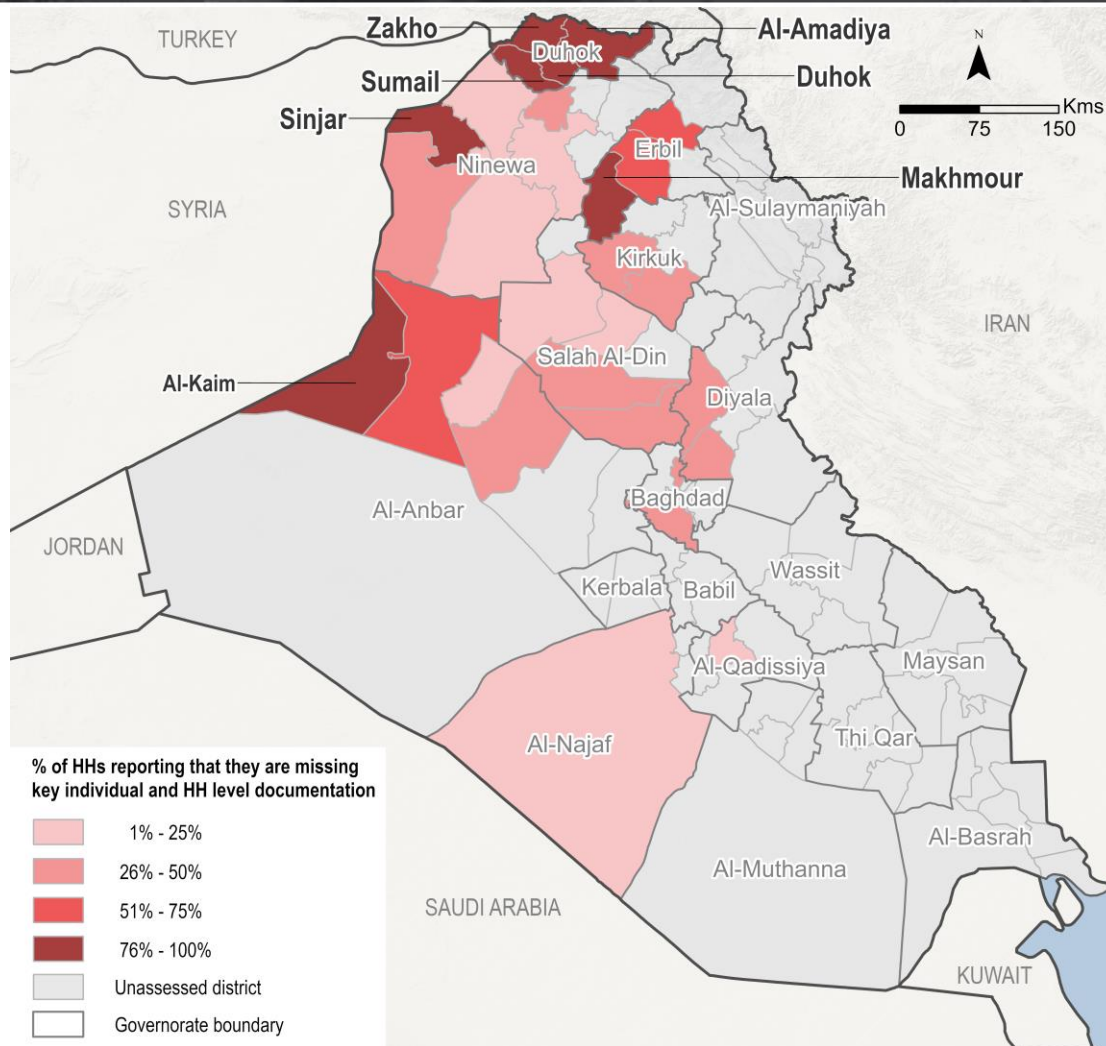
Substantial range between districts of HHs reporting missing documentation

- <10% in Al-Najaf and Telafar
- >90% in Al-Kaim and Al-Amadiya

Most commonly reported missing documents

- Passport
- Unified ID
- National ID for children

Most never had the documents



Civil Documentation

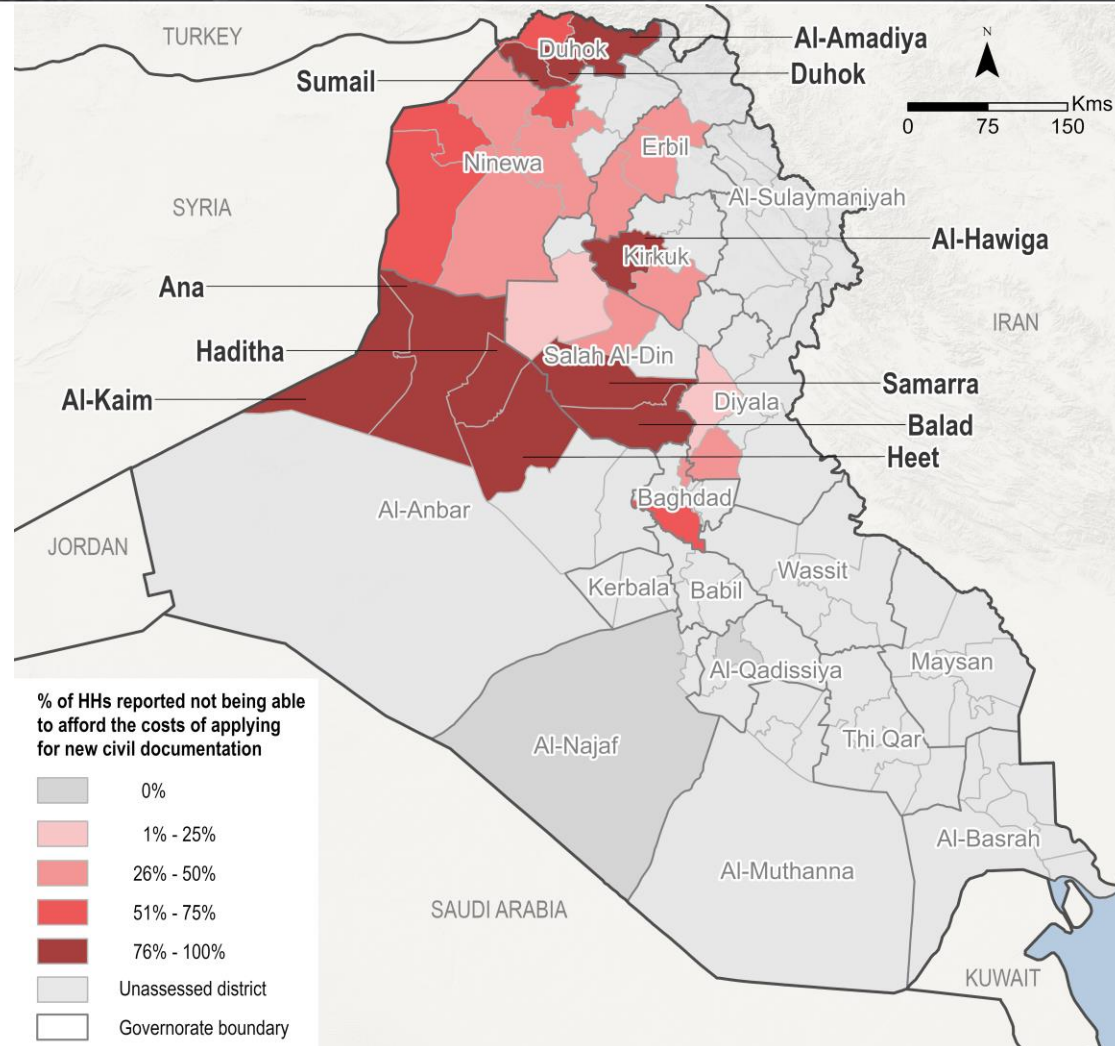
Difficult to obtain or renew documents

Most commonly reported issues to obtain or renew documents

- Costs for documents
- Costs for travel
- Long or complicated process
- Overcrowded offices or lack of offices nearby

Substantial range in the proportion of HHs that attempted to obtain or renew documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

- 23% in Shaqlawa
- 82% in Al-Baaj



Civil Documentation

Lack of documents causes difficulties

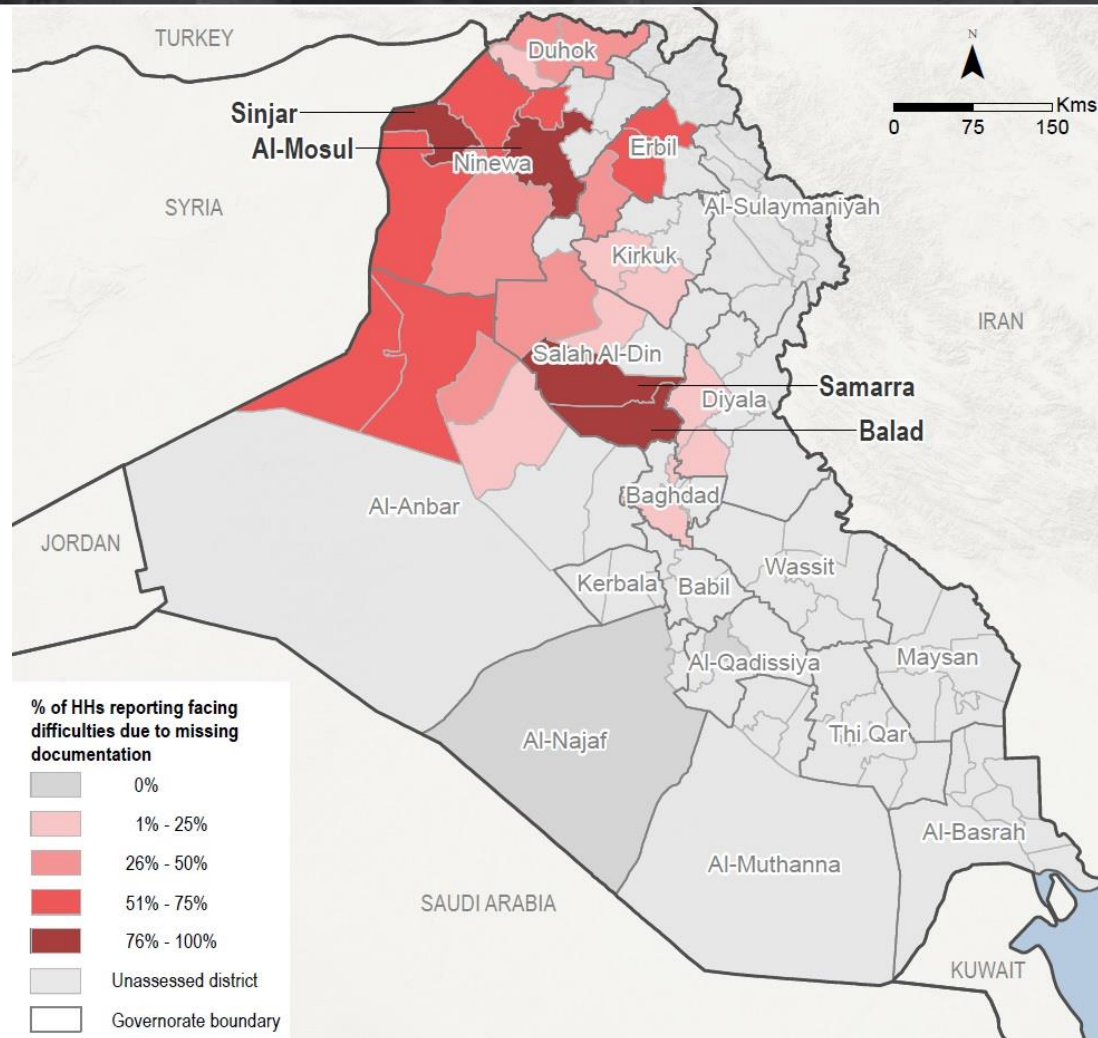
Substantial range in the proportion of HHs reporting facing difficulties as a consequence of missing documentation

- 10% in Daquq
- 91% in Balad

Most commonly reported challenges due to lack of documentation were

- Access to education
- Movement (checkpoints and emigration)
- Access to healthcare

Lack of documents rarely caused challenges for returning to area of origin



Housing, Land and Property

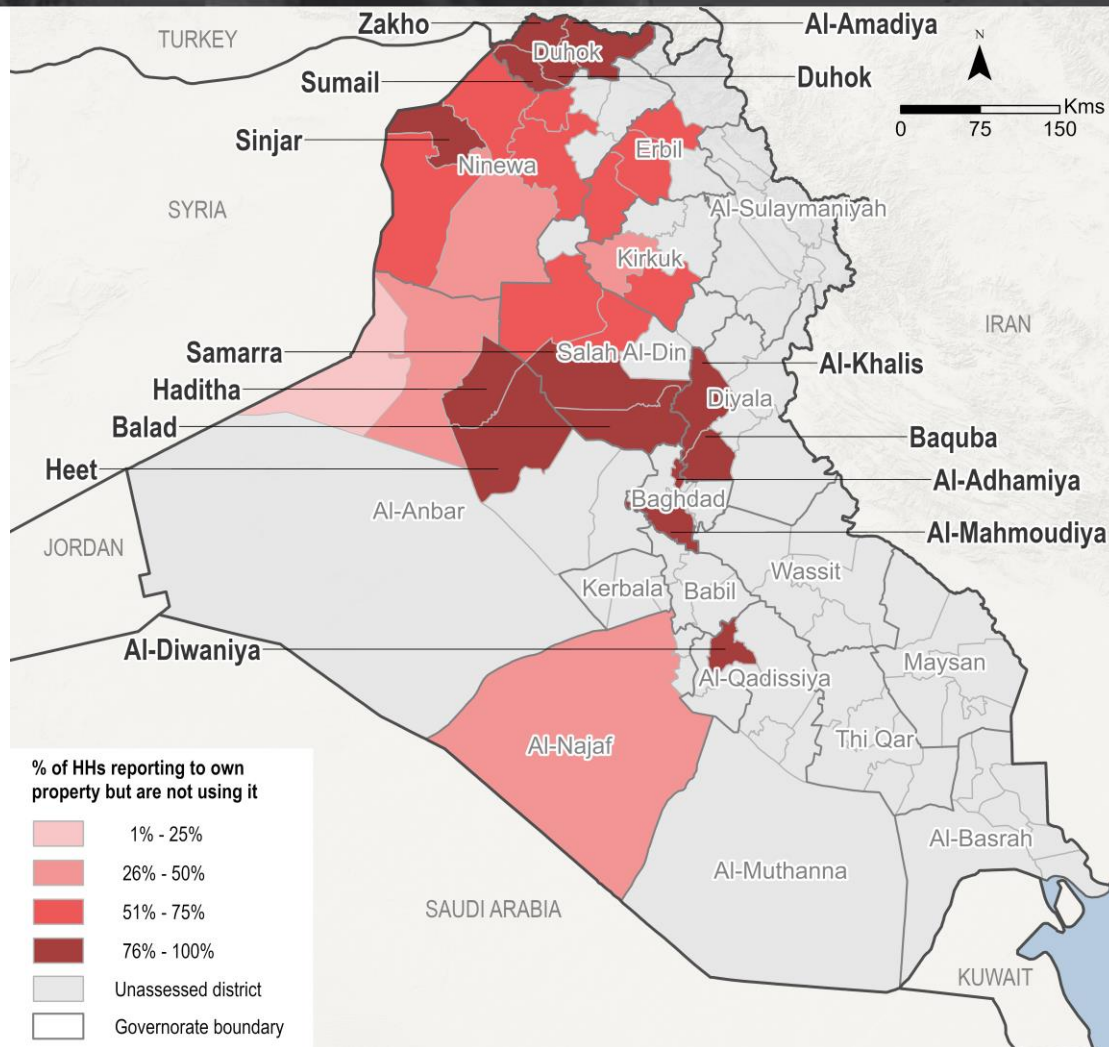
HLP issues affect returns

Most commonly reported barriers to HHs living in their own property

- Household assets destroyed
- House is damaged or destroyed

Some reports of property being under dispute

- Especially in Sinjar (20% of households) and Shaqlawa (15%)
- Mostly caused by occupation by civil or military authorities.





Housing, Land and Property

Compensation schemes are slow and are poorly known

Around half of households were unaware of compensation schemes for damaged property.

In most districts, over 90% of households were still waiting to hear about the results from their application.

“Lack of guidance” and “long procedure” were the main reasons deterring households from applying for government compensation.

Current housing is unstable

Majority lack documentation/formal agreement for where they currently live.

20% of households in Sinjar were evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection, followed by 9% in Beygee, primarily due to lack of funds.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION