



### **Assessment Methodology**

- > Multi-sectoral assessment tool, which combined qualitative and quantitative data.
- > Data collection was done **remotely by phone** between 13 and 16 February 2022, 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 (KIIs).

#### KI profiles in Markaz Hatra Sub-district

Returnees (more than 3 months) IDPs (displaced from the area) IDPs in community Subject matter experts (SMEs)

Community leaders

Returnees (less than 3 months)

8 KIs 7 KIs 7 KIs 7 KIs 7 KIs 5 KIs

**41 KIs** 









### **Recent Movements**

# Recent returns from camps 51-64 households

reportedly returned to Markaz Hatra from Qayyarah Jadah 5 camp.

# Recent returns from non-camp areas 20-29 households

reportedly returned from Mosul District to Markaz Hatra in the six months prior to data collection.

# Reported impact of returns

Positive impacts on the:

- Private sector, including trade and commerce,
- Reconstruction of the sub-district,
- Agricultural sector,
- Access to public services,
- Safety and security, and
- Social life.













### Barriers to return and family separation

#### **Barriers to return**

The two most reported barriers for further returns included:

## Access to livelihoods and basic public services

- Limited availability of job opportunities,
- Limited access to basic public services, and
- Limited access to medical treatment.

### Access to housing and housing rehabilitation

- Destroyed/damaged housing and
- Former house was rented in AoO.

### **Family separation**

Half of KIs reported that some households had family members who remained in displacement at the time of data collection.

Adult household members

Reportedly, some households had at least one male adult member who remained in displacement due to the jobs in their AoD being unavailable in the AoO.

- Wife and minor household members
- Main household income generator









## UKaid UN MIGRAT



### **Access to Durable Solutions Assistance**<sup>1</sup>

# **Activities or project implementation**

Reportedly there were activities and/or projects mainly implemented by humanitarian and development actors in the area.

Reported implemented activities or projects:

- Water, sanitation, and hygiene,
- Protection,
- COVID-19 awareness, and
- Reconciliation and social cohesion.

# Assistance as a factor to encourage returns

Reportedly access to durable solutions assistance was a factor to encourage returns.

The two most reported needed humanitarian activities were:

- Livelihoods assistance,
- Housing rehabilitation, and
- Infrastructure rehabilitation, namely electricity and water.

1 Durable solutions assistance includes the humanitarian, stabilization, development and peacebuilding assistance under its umbrella.





### **Access to Housing and Type of Tenure**

- The majority of returnee households reportedly resided in owned houses and had HLP documentation to prove ownership.
- The majority of **IDP** households in the community reportedly resided in houses under verbal rental agreement or hosted by other households in the sub-district.
- The majority of IDP households from the community had HLP documentation to prove ownership.



**Reported Proportion of Damaged Housing** 

24%-33%









### **Access to Housing Rehabilitation**

#### **Challenges**

All KIs reported that households faced challenges in accessing housing rehabilitation.

The three most reported barriers included the:

- Lack of government compensation for rehabilitation,
- Limited financial resources households had to rehabilitate their homes, and
- Lack of reconstruction campaigns or project implementation in the sub-district.









### **Access to Basic Public Services**

### **Challenges**

All KIs reported that the majority of the households faced **challenges in accessing basic public services**, mainly healthcare and water.

The three most reported challenges were:

- Deteriorated conditions in healthcare facilities and shortage of medical staff in the sub-district,
- Lack of rehabilitation of the existing damaged water networks and treatment plants, and
- Lack of rehabilitation of electrical networks and transformers.









### **Access to Livelihoods**

#### **Challenges**

The four most reported challenges were related to:

- Trade and commerce, and private sector,
- Agricultural sector,
- Construction sector, and
- Governmental or public sector.

#### **Support to economy**

Community leader and SME KIs reported that **livelihood programme** implementation **may support economic development** in the sub-district.

The main reported economic developments included the revitalization of the:

- Agricultural sector (including livestock),
- Private sector, and
- Construction sector.











### **Access to Livelihoods**

# Potential for sectoral growth

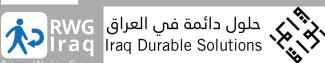
The most commonly reported sectors of interest for returnee and IDP households was **construction**.

Community leader and SME KIs reported that the **agricultural sector** showed the most growth potential in the 12 months following data collection.

# **Challenges to access Jobs of interest**

- Deterioration of the irrigation systems as result of the ISIL conflict and the lack of electricity and water,
- Presence of strict security
  measures in the sub-district,
  which negatively affected the
  access of farmers to their lands
  and limited livestock herding,
  and
- Lack of compensation to damaged shops and business owners







### **Perceptions on Safety and Security**

#### **Feeling safe**

Reportedly, returnee, IDP from the community, and IDP households in the community **felt safe or very safe** in Markaz Hatra.

### **Resolving disputes**

**Disputes within the sub-district** 

Reportedly, **tribal leaders** were the most effective body in resolving disputes within the sub-district, followed by the formal security forces.

Disputes between the sub-district and other areas

Reportedly, **formal security forces** were the most effective body in resolving disputes with the subdistrict and other areas.









### **Perceptions on Social Cohesion**

#### **Social cohesion bodies**

The durable solutions actors were perceived by KIs as the main body promoting social cohesion, followed by the formal security forces.

# Improving social cohesion

KIs believed that the **local authorities**, **tribal leaders**, and **humanitarian actors** played an important role to improve social cohesion.

Reported strategies or initiatives to improve social cohesion:

- Initiatives promoting access to work for all,
- Seminars, awareness sessions, and conferences,
- Initiatives promoting community inter-relationships, and
- Initiatives promoting safety and security.







### Perceptions of IDP KIs in the community

# **Feeling integrated**

The majority of IDP households reportedly did not feel integrated in the sub-district since they had not returned to their homes and lands yet.

The distance between the AoD and the AoO made households "feel disconnected from their homeland."

# Feeling welcome

KIs reported that the majority of households **felt welcome and accepted** by the rest of the community.

The two most reported reasons included:

- Belonging to existing or similar tribes and
- Existing kinship ties and social bonds with households from the community.

#### Interaction

Reportedly, the majority of IDP households in the community **interacted** with all groups in the community.

Reported barriers for interaction

- Presence or fear of discrimination, abuse, and exploitation, and
- Households feeling marginalized.









### Perceptions of IDP KIs from the community

# **Feeling integrated**

Some IDP households from the community felt integrated in their AoD.

The main reasons reported were:

- No barriers or challenges identified for interaction with other community members in the AoD,
- Household members had a job in AoD, and
- Presence of social and family network in AoD.

# Feeling accepted

IDP households from the community reportedly **felt accepted** in the community of the subdistrict.

The main reported reasons were:

- Belonging to the different tribes prevalent in the area and
- Having kinship and social ties with other households in the subdistrict.

#### Interaction

The vast majority of IDP KIs from the community reported that the majority of IDP households **did not interact** with groups in the community.

Barriers for interaction:

- Fear of discrimination, abuse, and exploitation, and
- Existing intercommunal disputes.













### **Perceptions of returnee KIs**

### Feeling reintegrated

All returnee KIs reported that the majority of returnee households **felt re-integrated** in the sub-district.

The reported reasons included:

- Households
   returned to their
   homes and lands in
   their AoOs and
- Households reestablished family and social networks.

# Feeling welcome

The majority of returnee KIs reported that returnee households **felt welcome** or **very welcome**.

The two most reported reasons were:

- Bonds with tribes in the sub-district and
- Presence of kinship ties between households.

#### Interaction

The majority of returnee households reportedly interacted with all groups.

The most reported barrier for interaction was the presence of existing outstanding intercommunal disputes.





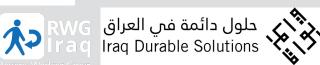




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Upon request









